

taken, unless the committee votes to continue debate on such motion or amendment, as the case may be. The vote on a motion to continue debate on any motion or amendment shall be taken without debate.

Rule 9. Public Announcement of Committee Votes.—Pursuant to paragraph 7(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to public announcement of votes), the results of rollcall votes taken by the committee on any measure (or amendment thereto) or matter shall be announced publicly not later than the day on which such measure or matter is ordered reported from the committee.

Rule 10. Subpoenas.—Witnesses and memoranda, documents, and records may be subpoenaed by the chairman of the committee with the agreement of the ranking minority member or by a majority vote of the committee. Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents, and records shall be issued by the chairman, or by any other member of the committee designated by him.

Rule 11. Nominations.—In considering a nomination, the Committee may conduct an investigation or review of the nominee's experience, qualifications, and suitability, to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. To aid in such investigation or review, each nominee may be required to submit a sworn detailed statement including biographical, financial, policy, and other information which the Committee may request. The Committee may specify which items in such statement are to be received on a confidential basis. Witnesses called to testify on the nomination may be required to testify under oath.

Rule 12. Open Committee Hearings.—To the extent required by paragraph 5 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to limitations on open hearings), each hearing conducted by the committee shall be open to the public.

Rule 13. Announcement of Hearings.—The committee shall undertake consistent with the provisions of paragraph 4(a) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to public notice of committee hearings) to issue public announcements of hearings it intends to hold at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearings.

Rule 14. Witnesses at Hearings.—(a) Each witness who is scheduled to testify at any hearing must submit his written testimony to the staff director not later than noon of the business day immediately before the last business day preceding the day on which he is scheduled to appear. Such written testimony shall be accompanied by a brief summary of the principal points covered in the written testimony. Having submitted his written testimony, the witness shall be allowed not more than ten minutes for oral presentation of his statement.

(b) Witnesses may not read their entire written testimony, but must confine their oral presentation to a summarization of their arguments.

(c) Witnesses shall observe proper standards of dignity, decorum and propriety while presenting their views to the committee. Any witness who violates this rule shall be dismissed, and his testimony (both oral and written) shall not appear in the record of the hearing.

(d) In scheduling witnesses for hearings, the staff shall attempt to schedule witnesses so as to attain a balance of views early in the hearings. Every member of the committee may designate witnesses who will appear before the committee to testify. To the extent that a witness designated by a member cannot be scheduled to testify during the time set aside for the hearing, a special time will be set aside for the witness to testify if

the member designating that witness is available at that time to chair the hearing.

Rule 15. Audiences.—Persons admitted to the audience for open hearings of the committee shall conduct themselves with the dignity, decorum, courtesy and propriety traditionally observed by the Senate. Demonstrations of approval or disapproval of any statement or act by any member or witness are not allowed. Persons creating confusion or distractions or otherwise disrupting the orderly proceeding of the hearing shall be expelled from the hearing.

Rule 16. Broadcasting of Hearings.—(a) Broadcasting of open hearings by television or radio coverage shall be allowed upon approval by the chairman of a request filed with the staff director not later than noon of the day before the day on which such coverage is desired.

(b) If such approval is granted, broadcasting coverage of the hearing shall be conducted unobtrusively and in accordance with the standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy and decorum traditionally observed by the Senate.

(c) Equipment necessary for coverage by television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing room while the committee is in session.

(d) Additional lighting may be installed in the hearing room by the media in order to raise the ambient lighting level to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(e) The additional lighting authorized by subsection (d) of this rule shall not be directed into the eyes of any members of the committee or of any witness, and at the request of any such member or witness, offending lighting shall be extinguished.

(f) No witness shall be required to be photographed at any hearing or to give testimony while the broadcasting (or coverage) of that hearing is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio or television coverage, all equipment used for coverage shall be turned off.

Rule 17. Subcommittees.—(a) The chairman, subject to the approval of the committee, shall appoint legislative subcommittees. The ranking minority member shall recommend to the chairman appointment of minority members to the subcommittees. All legislation shall be kept on the full committee calendar unless a majority of the members present and voting agree to refer specific legislation to an appropriate subcommittee.

(b) The chairman may limit the period during which House-passed legislation referred to a subcommittee under paragraph (a) will remain in that subcommittee. At the end of that period, the legislation will be restored to the full committee calendar. The period referred to in the preceding sentences should be 6 weeks, but may be extended in the event that adjournment or a long recess is imminent.

(c) All decisions of the chairman are subject to approval or modification by a majority vote of the committee.

(d) The full committee may at any time by majority vote of those members present discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of a specific piece of legislation.

(e) Because the Senate is constitutionally prohibited from passing revenue legislation originating in the Senate, subcommittees may mark up legislation originating in the Senate and referred to them under Rule 16(a) to develop specific proposals for full committee consideration but may not report such legislation to the full committee. The preceding sentence does not apply to nonrevenue legislation originating in the Senate.

(f) The chairman and ranking minority members shall serve as nonvoting *ex officio* members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members.

(g) Any member of the committee may attend hearings held by any subcommittee and question witnesses testifying before that subcommittee.

(h) Subcommittee meeting times shall be coordinated by the staff director to insure that—

(1) no subcommittee meeting will be held when the committee is in executive session, except by unanimous consent;

(2) no more than one subcommittee will meet when the full committee is holding hearings; and

(3) not more than two subcommittees will meet at the same time.

Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), a subcommittee may meet when the full committee is holding hearings and two subcommittees may meet at the same time only upon the approval of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee and subcommittees involved.

(i) All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

(j) The chairman will attempt to schedule reasonably frequent meetings of the full committee to permit consideration of legislation reported favorably to the committee by the subcommittees.

Rule 18. Transcripts of Committee Meetings.—An accurate record shall be kept of all markups of the committee, whether they be open or closed to the public. This record, marked as "uncorrected," shall be available for inspection by Members of the Senate, or members of the committee together with their staffs, at any time. This record shall not be published or made public in any way except:

(a) By majority vote of the committee after all members of the committee have had a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks for grammatical errors or to accurately reflect statements made.

(b) Any member may release his own remarks made in any markup of the committee provided that every member or witness whose remarks are contained in the released portion is given a reasonable opportunity before release to correct their remarks.

Notwithstanding the above, in the case of the record of an executive session of the committee that is closed to the public pursuant to Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the record shall not be published or made public in any way except by majority vote of the committee after all members of the committee have had a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks for grammatical errors or to accurately reflect statements made.

Rule 19. Amendment of Rules.—The foregoing rules may be added to, modified, amended or suspended at any time.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF AUSCHWITZ

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to observe a solemn anniversary. On January 27, 2005, the world will pause and remember as we mark the sixtieth anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, the most notorious of Nazi Germany's concentration and death camps.

In 1940, Germany established the Auschwitz concentration camp 37 miles west of Krakow in Poland. Formerly a Polish Army barracks, Auschwitz was first used as a prison for captured Polish soldiers and those who were considered by the Nazis to be dangerous. The

prison held captive the elite of Poland—their civic and spiritual leaders, educated classes, cultural and scientific figures, army officers, and members of the resistance movement. Throughout World War II, Auschwitz continued to be used to house prisoners-of-war, gypsies, and others who opposed the Nazi regime.

In 1942, Germany began to use Auschwitz as one of its principle camps to carry out the systematic extermination of Jews across the European continent. As the Nazis pursued their horrific “final solution,” over one million Jews and tens of thousands of others perished at Auschwitz, the majority of whom were executed in the infamous gas chambers.

As the Soviet Army approached at the end of 1944, the Nazis attempted to destroy evidence of their atrocities. In late January 1945, the Germans evacuated Auschwitz with the SS leading over 50,000 prisoners on a death march that eventually claimed the lives of thousands more. When the Soviets finally reached the camp, only a few thousand prisoners remained alive to see their liberation.

It was some time before the world knew the extent of the atrocities committed at Auschwitz. But as the truth became known, we made the promise to never forget what happened there and at other Nazi extermination camps. Today, by marking this somber anniversary, we keep that promise.

Yet, it is not enough to simply pause and remember.

I have walked that ground in Auschwitz. I have felt the weight of the air and seen the ruins of the crematoria. It is an unquestionably chilling experience that I have trouble expressing in words.

But I do know and understand the words of Auschwitz survivor and Nobel laureate Elie Weisel, who said, “to remain silent and indifferent is the greatest sin of all.” It is in that spirit that we not only recall the horrors perpetrated at Auschwitz, but we work to ensure that such unbridled hatred and evil never again goes unchecked.

So, too, we must recognize that hatred does still exist in the world and we see signs of it every day. It is our duty as a free people to work against its growth and fight evil wherever it is found. As a beacon of liberty for the entire world, I am inspired by the words spoken by President Bush in his Inaugural address last week, “we cannot carry the message of freedom and the baggage of bigotry at the same time.”

So, as we mark 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, it is not enough to simply remember, we must be ever vigilant in our fight against bigotry and hatred both at home and abroad.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to reflect on an important and meaningful anniversary that is being commemorated worldwide this week. Two days from now, January 27, 2005,

will mark 60 years since the liberation of Auschwitz, the concentration and death camp at which over 1.1 million innocent men, women, and children were murdered at the hands of the Nazis.

As many of my colleagues know, I have long felt a very deep and personal connection to the tragedy of the Holocaust. My father, who would later serve two terms in this body, was the Executive Trial Counsel at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals.

He left this country for Nuremberg when I was only 1½ years old, and he spent the next two years poring over documents and conducting interviews that revealed to him the shocking, staggering process by which over 6 million people were systematically killed. He found himself face to face with many of the men who had planned and carried out Hitler’s “Final Solution.” He found himself asking, wondering how so many human beings many of whom had loving families of their own, had been educated in universities, had enjoyed the fine arts how could they possibly conceive and execute a mass murder on an unimaginable scale? How was it that only a tiny sliver of a minority in Europe stood up against a plan to wipe out that continent’s entire Jewish population, as well as Gypsies, the disabled, and homosexuals? And how was it that the United States and its allies failed to act in time to save millions of innocent lives?

When my father came home from Europe, he didn’t have answers to those questions. Indeed, we have continued asking these questions for the past six decades. What my father did bring back from Nuremberg was an unyielding and firm conviction to teach what he learned to as many people as he could, beginning with the members of his own family. From an early age, I can remember learning from my father names of people like Goebbels, Mengele, and Eichmann, and places like Auschwitz, Majdanek, and Treblinka.

As an Irish Catholic boy growing up in Connecticut, my early education in the history of the Holocaust was something of an anomaly. Fortunately, this is no longer the case today. Yet there are still communities, here in America, and even more so around the world, where far too little is known about the Holocaust. More shockingly still, there are those individuals and groups which question or deny the very existence of the Holocaust a charge that is often interwoven with the very same poisonous anti-Semitism that led to this human tragedy.

On this anniversary, therefore, it is critical not only to remember those who perished, but to redouble our efforts to enhance and increase awareness of the Holocaust. This is particularly important today, as each day there remain fewer and fewer living witnesses to the Holocaust those who themselves wore the yellow star and still have prisoner numbers tattooed on their arms.

In the effort to keep the memory of the Holocaust alive, we have an invaluable resource located just a few minutes from here, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. That museum represents a steadfast commitment by our Nation to ensure that the Holocaust will never, ever fade away into the mist of history. I imagine that most, if not all, of my colleagues have already visited the museum. I would certainly urge any of my colleagues who might not have done so to visit, and to encourage their staffs and their constituents who visit our Nation’s Capital to do the same.

Finally, it is crucial that on this anniversary, we take meaningful steps to address acts of genocide in our own time. Today, in the Darfur province of Sudan, tens of thousands have already died as a result of a murderous ethnic cleansing campaign by the government-supported Janjaweed militias. It is estimated that as many as 350,000 could die in the coming months if action is not taken. Certainly, the sheer magnitude of the events in Darfur does not approach that of the Holocaust. On a fundamental level, however, the world is facing the same choice we did over 60 years go: do we respond to heinous crimes against humanity, or do we ignore a growing tragedy until it is far, far too late? This is the challenge that confronts us today, as we commemorate the liberation of Auschwitz and the other Nazi death camps to ensure that the cry of “never again” does not ring tragically hollow.

In closing, Mr. President, I would like to note that in addition to the anniversary that we are commemorating this week, today’s date marks a special occasion in the Jewish calendar. Today is the holiday of Tu B’Svat, the traditional New Year for trees. It heralds the coming of the spring, and is an occasion for celebrating renewal, transition, and hope. It is my hope that as Americans and people around the world reflect on the 60th anniversary of liberation, we can seize this solemn occasion to look towards the future, and to plant new seeds of hope, tolerance, and justice among all of humankind.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the world pauses this week to observe the 60th anniversary of an event that calls for the deepest solemnity and reflection. In early 1945, as American and British armies closed in on the Third Reich from the west, Soviet forces were on the march through Poland. On January 27, they came to a place called Auschwitz.

In the Nazi death industry, Auschwitz was its most productive factory. It is estimated that some one and a half million were murdered there. The victims were Poles, Slavs, Russians, Gypsies, but the majority were Jews. They died from disease, starvation, exposure and exhaustion, on the gallows and in front of the firing squads, but mostly they were marched into the gas chambers. From the camp’s establishment in 1940 until its liberation, the ovens of

Auschwitz operated around the clock, their smokestacks spewing the stench of inhumanity across the countryside.

The Holocaust is a story of incomprehensible inhumanity, of an act of enormity that passed all moral bounds and entered the realm of pure evil. It also, however, is a story of incredible heroism, of men and women who risked their lives, many who sacrificed their lives, for others—not just family and friends, but often total strangers.

Some of these heroes are well known to us: Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler, to name just two. Some are less known, but equally deserving of mankind's gratitude. The American journalist Varian Fry, the beneficiary of a privileged childhood and an Ivy League education, risked his life repeatedly spiriting 2,000 Jews out of occupied France through the network he created of black-market funds, forged documents and secret escape routes. In 1941, in retaliation for an escape by others, a group of Auschwitz prisoners was lined up before a firing squad. At the last moment, the Roman Catholic Priest Maximilian Kolbe voluntarily stepped forward to take a father's place.

The names of some heroes will never be known to us. In the weeks before the liberation, the Nazis began dismantling the machinery of death at Auschwitz in order to hide their crimes. The gas chambers and crematoria were dynamited, the mass graves were disguised, and the infamous March of Death began. Nearly 60,000 prisoners, already weakened by hunger and illness, were driven on foot across the harsh winter countryside to camps within the Reich. The penalty for failure to keep up was summary execution.

That also was the penalty for the people who offered food, water, and—whenever the opportunity arose—escape when this sorrowful parade passed through their villages. One survivor of the March of Death, Jan Wygas, tells of a villager who approached his column of prisoners with a bottle of water:

"Let them drink," she said in German to the SS guards. "They are people, too." She gave the water to one of the prisoners. The SS man yelled at her to move back. As she turned to walk away, he shot her in the back of the head. I saw this with my own eyes.

And yet, despite this brutality heaped on top of brutality, the people of the villages continued to offer aid, in Poland, in Silesia, even in Germany itself.

Indeed, there are stories of those within the regime who resisted in whatever way they could. In his inspiring Holocaust memoir, "Anton the Dove Fancier," Bernard Gotfryd tells of the time in 1944 when he was sent as a slave laborer to a German aircraft plant. Like his co-workers, Gotfryd did his best to be the worst worker possible, turning out defective parts and causing his machine to break down constantly. His stern German supervisor, known only as Herr Gruber, seemed not to notice this widespread

incompetence, despite being under constant pressure to increase production.

Once, Gotfryd sprained his ankle so severely he could not walk and could barely stand. In most cases, this disability would have earned a prisoner a spot on a train to a death camp. Again, Herr Gruber seemed not to notice.

In the summer of 1944, Gotfryd discovered a treasure in the pocket of his work overalls: a sausage and a slab of real bread wrapped in newspaper. The rare and delicious food nourished his body. The newspaper nourished his soul, for it told of the Allied invasion of Normandy. The meaning of this message was to hold on, salvation was on the way. Gotfryd knew the messenger could only have been Herr Gruber.

From where does this courage, this compassion, this self-sacrifice for total strangers come? None of us can say with certainty, but we all are blessed by its presence.

On the other hand, the source of the hatred that led one of Europe's greatest powers to enact blatantly discriminatory laws, then to revel in a night of shattered windows, and finally to commit mass murder is known to us all too well. It is that particularly virulent and persistent form of mindless bigotry called anti-Semitism.

One would think that the stories of Holocaust survivors, the irrefutable evidence before our eyes for the last 60 years, the memorials at such places as Auschwitz, and the debt we owe 6 million victims would be more than enough to eradicate this scourge. Tragically, Mr. President, that is not the case.

Earlier this month, our State Department released a Report on Global Anti-Semitism. This report is the result of the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Senator VOINOVICH. I am proud to have been a co-sponsor.

To say that the findings of this report are discouraging is a gross understatement. In country after country around the world, there has been a sharp increase in both the frequency and severity of anti-Semitic incidents in the first years of the 21st Century. Clearly, the lessons of the first half of the 20th are in danger of being forgotten.

These incidents are not just the random vandalism of Jewish cemeteries or synagogues, or the occasional incident of harassment or assault, and the perpetrators are not just neo-Nazis or skinheads on the fringe of society. The new strain of this disease combines ancient anti-Jewish prejudice with a new demonization of the State of Israel and unbridled anti-Americanism, replete with Nazi comparisons and symbolism. In this new anti-Semitism, the extreme right and the extreme left have gone around the bend so far that they now have joined forces.

We see evidence of this new anti-Semitism all around us. The Protocols of the Elders of Zion is cited with in-

creasing frequency in the Middle East press, instead of being consigned, along with its ideological sequel, Mein Kampf, to the ash heap of literary history. In some areas of Europe, the swastika replaces the letter "s" in anti-Israel and anti-American posters, bumper stickers and buttons. There is the absurd rumor that Jews in New York City had advance warning of the September 11 attacks. The Holocaust itself, when not being denied, is at least being diminished.

The answer is not to silence these despicable ideas but to respond to them. We all have an obligation to history and to humanity to speak out, loudly and without exception, to this perversion of the truth and this degradation of civilization.

Julia Skalina is an Auschwitz survivor, a native of Czechoslovakia who now lives in my home State, in the city of Portland. She is a frequent speaker at schools in Maine. These are her words: "I learned what hatred can do, what people driven by hatred can do. I wish any future generation should never have to live through what we lived through."

That wish will come true only if we—all of us—make it so. The horror of the Holocaust and the magnificence of the human spirit that it revealed demand this of us.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, yesterday, along with my colleagues Senators JOHNSON, THOMAS, THUNE, BINGAMAN, and DORGAN, I introduced a bill on country-of-origin labeling. The bill would accelerate the date of implementation of mandatory COOL, and expand labeling requirements to include processed foods.

Country-of-origin labeling is probably one of the most important issues for cattle producers in Montana. They raise the best beef in the world, and they are proud of that. They want the American consumer to know that beef in the freezer case is "Made in the U.S.A".

Of course, I have supported country-of-origin labeling for many years, and I was glad to see it finally pass in 2002 when we passed the 2002 farm bill. But since then, there have been some folks who won't rest until they dismantle the program. The implementation has been delayed, writing the rules has been delayed—well, I say enough is enough. Mandatory COOL is the law of the land. Let's get it implemented.

We need to get the country-of-origin labeling done. It needs to be done right, and it needs to be mandatory. Getting it done right is the key. I have a concern with the COOL law currently on the books. My legislation begins to fix one part of that law.

Right now, very little beef will actually be labeled in the grocery stores. The law excludes over half of the beef sold in this country. "Processed foods" includes a big portion of the beef products you and I are used to: Beef jerky,